

of the extremity of the appendage; the peduncle terminates in a flagellum that equals in length the entire animal from the orbit to the extremity of the telson.

The mandible (fig. 2*d*) has the psalisiform process developed as a small, pointed organ, of but little apparent utility; the molar process is strong, broad, and square, and the synnhipod is three-jointed, the first or basal joint being the shortest.

The siagnopoda bear a general resemblance to those of *Hippolyte*, as also does the first pair of gnathopoda. The second pair of gnathopoda is subpediform as in *Hippolyte*, but does not carry a basecephysis.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, robust, and chelate, having the carpos nearly as long and stout as the propodos; the propodos is subcylindrical, about twice the length of the dactylos. The second pair is long, slender, terminates in a minute chela, and has the carpos long and multiarticulate. The posterior three pairs are moderately long and robust and terminate in a sharp pointed dactylos, armed on the inner margin with three fine teeth.

The pleopoda have the peduncle posteriorly longitudinally marginate and distally produced to a point, terminating in two subfoliaceous rami fringed with hairs. The first pair in the male has the outer branch more rigid than in the other pairs, and the inner is shorter.

The rhipidura has the outer plates subequal with the inner, and armed on the outer margin with a strong ridge, terminating in a sharp tooth that coincides with the outer extremity of the diæresis.

Many specimens of this species were taken by the dredge in the Southern Indian Ocean. They vary in size from 1 to 3 inches, and none of them were carrying ova. The females appear to differ from the males only in the varying length of the branches of the first pair of pleopoda.

Tozeuma serratum, A. Milne-Edwards,¹ which was taken at a depth of 40 fathoms off Barbados, belongs, I think, to this genus. It resembles *Chorismus tuberculatus* in general aspect, in the ornamentation of the rostrum and dorsal crest, and in having the first pair of antennæ and the second pair of pereopoda short. It is excluded from Stimpson's genus *Tozeuma* by having the carpos of the second pair of pereopoda multiarticulate instead of triarticulate, as described by that author.

Merhippolyte, n. gen.

In general appearance this genus resembles *Spirontocaris*, but carries no teeth above the orbit. The frontal margin has an antennal tooth, and the fronto-lateral angle is produced to a point.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform, the ophthalmus globular and furnished with a distinct ocellus.

¹ Recueil de Figures de Crustacés nouveaux ou peu connus, avril 1883.